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LABOR CLARION

LEADING ARTICLES, October 29, 1926

GERMAN LABOR MOVEMENT
LABOR FOES IN AWKWARD POSITION
IN POLITICS TO THE LIMIT
UNION MANAGEMENT CO-OPERATION
THE AMENDMENTS

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE SAN FRANCISCO LABOR COUNCIL

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CALIFORNIA STATE GRANGE
CALIFORNIA FARMERS' UNION
CALIFORNIA DAIRY COUNCIL

LABOR CLARION

The Official Journal of the San Francisco Labor Council

VOL. XXV

SAN FRANCISCO, FRIDAY, OCTOBER 29, 1926

No. 39

German Labor Movement

By A. J. Muste, Chairman of Faculty, Brookwood

X. STABILIZATION AND PRESENT POSITION—DAWES PLAN.

To the economic conference for which Germany asked toward the end of 1923, in order that measures might be taken to put her money back on a sound basis, balance her budget and arrange for reparation payments on some sort of practicable basis, the United States appointed three representatives—Charles G. Dawes, Owen D. Young, and H. M. Robinson. Committees of this economic conference met promptly on January 14, 1924, under the leadership of Dawes, and reported back to the Reparations Commission on April 19, 1924. The result of their deliberations is popularly known as the Dawes Plan.

According to their own statement, the idea that guided the makers of this plan in their deliberations: (1) that the German people should pay at least as much in taxes, etc., to take care of reparations as the allied people had to pay to take care of their debts, (in this connection, we must remember that during the time German paper money became worthless, the internal indebtedness of the German government—the money she owed for loans obtained from her own citizens—was practically wiped out); (2) that their job was, as business men, to see how the German debt to the allies under the treaty of Versailles could be discharged, not to “impose penalties” on Germany; (3) that both the German capacity to pay and the capacity of the allies to absorb payments from Germany must be carefully considered in the making and carrying out of any plan. (Suppose, for example that the German people are so impoverished by paying war debts that they cannot buy from England, then British industry slackens, and England is worse off rather than better off for receiving war debt payments from Germany. Or suppose Germany dumps billions of dollars of cheap goods on the French market in order to pay France, and French business is disrupted or French currency inflated. Or suppose that France, to “protect” herself from such a flood of cheap German goods, puts up a high tariff wall and Germany cannot pay her debts, although she has the goods on hand.)

Accordingly, under the Dawes Plan with the help of a loan from American bankers, a new “Bank of Issue” was set up in Germany to prevent the German government from again inflating the currency and making it worthless, and to receive reparation funds. The bank has a German president and governing board, but has, in addition, a supervising board known as the General Board, consisting of seven German and seven foreigners, one of whom is an American who has been chosen to act as “commissioner” (virtually executive secretary) for the board and who supervises the payment of moneys into the bank and also the payment of money and goods from Germany to the allied countries.

Sources from which the reparation money is to be obtained under the Dawes Plan are the ordinary budget of the German government; railroad bonds and a transportation tax, the bonds representing the first mortgage on the German railroads being in the hands of trustees appointed by the Reparations Commission; and other first mortgage bonds to the value of not less than one and one-quarter billion dollars of Germany industry.

The Dawes Plan was declared in operation on September 1, 1923.

The Communists in Germany and elsewhere have all along contended that the Dawes Plan has “enslaved the German workers”; that under it they have to toil for decades on starvation wages in order to pay reparations to fatten the purses of allied capitalists.

Workers Suffer.

Certainly the condition of the German worker is none too good. A special correspondent of the New York Times writes in that paper under date of September 10, 1926: “The bulk of the German people continue to be less prosperous than before the war * * * German labor bears the brunt of German taxation. Wages produced some 60 per cent of the income tax and nearly one-third of the total tax returns. In addition, almost everything the worker consumes either is subject to high impost, as in the case of tobacco, beer, and alcohol, or is kept dear by protective tariff extending to staple food supplies * * * A German millionaire pays proportionately less to the state than a British or American one * * * Generally speaking, the purchasing power of today's average wage certainly does not exceed 90 per cent of the pre-war wage, which means that the average worker is 10 per cent worse off than he was 12 years ago.”

Furthermore, whether Germany can possibly meet the full payment under the Dawes Plan when this goes into effect in a couple of years, and whether the other nations can possibly absorb these payments is still a question for hot debate among the experts. Plenty of them who will not be accused of being either pro-German or Bolshevik argue in the negative.

Workers Welcomed Plan.

Without intending an apology for that notorious open shopper, C. G. Dawes, we may observe, however, that it seems a little unfair to make the Dawes Plan the “goat” for the sins of the treaty of Versailles. As a matter of fact, the great mass of the German workers, or, at any rate their representatives in the Social Democratic party and the German trade unions, accepted the Dawes Plan as something of a relief, because it placed, by implication, at least, some limit on what Germany must pay the allies instead of leaving Germany utterly in the dark on that question as she had been by the treaty of Versailles, and places that limit a good deal lower than French talk had done since 1919; because it recognized the principle that the allies must not impose penalties on Germany; because it paved the way for a foreign loan so that the German government could balance its budget and German money could be placed on a stable basis; and because it set a low scale of payments for a few years and left the way open for Germany, at some later time, when the war fever had still further cooled, to open up the question as to whether full payment could be made by Germany with advantage to the rest of the world.

Next time: Stabilization and Present Position, 1924-1926, Continued.

LABOR FOES IN AWKWARD POSITION.

Protests are heard when labor insists that the rule of less hours and higher wages be applied as improved machinery and new processes increase commodities that cannot be consumed under present conditions.

As usual, the protestors are inconsistent. Now they are trapped by the cotton situation. They object to workers withdrawing a portion of their labor power, but they urge southern planters to adopt that policy.

Many of these cotton growers are facing bankruptcy. They planted a record crop and the surplus threatens to drive prices down to a pauperizing figure.

Financiers, business men, editors, politicians—all of whom question labor's high-wage-less-hours' policy—are a unit in urging planters to withdraw their product from the market that a profitable return may be secured.

The American Cotton Association proposes to retire 3,000,000 bales of cotton. The 1926 crop of every grower who agrees not to plant cotton next year will be financed. Where a grower pledges to plant 50 per cent of capacity next year, one-half of his 1926 crop will be taken care of. If a grower breaks this agreement, his loan will be called.

Organized labor accords cotton growers the right to adjust production to market needs that will assure them a fair return. Workers insist on the same right.

The principle is identical, but bankers who fear distress in the cotton belt and who are alarmed at the planters' low purchasing power take an opposite course when labor would act as do the cotton growers.

The Wall Street Journal, for instance, is mightily stirred whenever the trade union movement would enlarge the workers' purchasing power or would reduce hours of labor.

This financial oracle tells cotton growers their difficulties would be avoided if they did less work and thereby avoided glutting the market.

“This policy is one of nature's correctives,” says the Wall Street Journal, with a sweet inconsistency that opposes restriction of immigration, and wage increases and hour reductions to wage workers.

“That seems a cynical thing to say, but growers listened to their blatherskite political advisers in the spring, paying no heed to this and other newspapers. In fact, they were rather proud in their planting to run counter to the advice of Wall Street.”

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Those dear ladies and gentlemen of both sexes who haunt the cloister and atmosphere of the intelligentsia, and who know—why, of course they do—just what American labor ought to do about Russia, are invited to scan the proceedings of the American Federation of Labor convention and to observe there just what American labor thinks of them.

**Vote YES
No. 39
Hospitalization
Amendment**

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Robert J. Connolly, Chairman

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OAKLAND

BERKELEY
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SAN MATEO

PALO ALTO
VALLEJO

Don't Be Fooled!

California's State Highways are now being built by taxes paid by corporations.

These corporations, the cement companies, and contractors urge you to increase the gas tax and thus shift \$125,000,000 in taxes from the corporations onto yourself.

The California State Federation of Labor, 25 central bodies, and over 100 local labor organizations, urge that you

VOTE NO ON NUMBER 4

California Anti-Gasoline Tax Association

It may be of interest to know that President Green of the American Federation of Labor, under date of October 16th, 1926, has ruled that a tax on gasoline is a Sales Tax and as such to be condemned by labor.

OLD CLOTHES WANTED.

Those of us who are comfortable and warm, who can have new coats and new shoes, or have the old ones repaired when they wear out, sometimes find it hard to realize that there are people in our own city who cannot provide their children with even enough clothing to cover them decently; that the children sometimes have to be kept out of school for no other reason than lack of clothing. Under such conditions, it always the children who suffer, and when it is the sickness of the father or mother that has made it impossible to provide bare necessities for the children, the distress in that home is more than doubled.

It is to help as much as possible in such cases, and without any publicity, that the Congress of Parents and Teachers maintains its philanthropy department. The Board of Education provides room for them in the annex of the old Horace Mann School, 1147 Valencia street, near 22nd, and the Community Chest gives what assistance its funds permit. About seventy women meet here every Thursday, from 10 to 5 o'clock, and under the direction of Mrs. Cora B. Dugan they rip, recut and make over old garments; eight sewing machines are kept going all day.

Just twice a year, in November and April, the Parent-Teacher women make a city-wide appeal for outgrown or unused clothing that may be hanging away in closets. Let the children bring them to school on Wednesday, November 3rd, and the teachers will see that the bundles are

sent to the workroom on Valencia street. Anything that can be recut into smaller garments is useful. Old wide athletic bloomers, with the addition of some bright bits of materials from other dresses, will make two dresses for little girls; men's shirts, men's and women's underwear, riding skirts, old bath robes are cut into the popular and very serviceable "lumber jacks" for the kiddies. Sweaters and other knitted outer garments are ripped and reknitted into lovely warm garments for the children.

There is especial need for boys' clothing and shoes, but not of the high-heeled variety.

The cold and wet winter days are nearing and the need for warm clothing is greater. Sometimes the children come with newspaper wrapped around them in place of underwear; with shoes from which the soles are entirely gone; with outer garments that have been darned and patched until there isn't anything left to sew to. During the last winter as many as 118 children were helped in one day. The report for the month of September shows that there were 137 volunteer workers; 468 garments were distributed, and 108 pair of shoes were given out.

The aim is to give assistance to children of school age, in order that they may attend school regularly, but in special instances entire families are helped, as in the case of a family left destitute through fire, escaping only with their lives. Recently a child was sent by the school principal to be outfitted; the husband and father had deserted his responsibility; the mother had been ill in bed for several months, and the child out of school for three weeks because there were no clothes for him to wear. In another family helped, the mother is dying from cancer, the father doing his best to provide for his family and give the mother a few comforts.

The official "bundle day" has been set for Wednesday, November 3rd, when the children may bring the bundles to their school, and the school principal and teachers will send them to the philanthropy department on Valencia street.

MRS. C. E. RUST,
Publicity Chairman,

Demand the union label, card and button whenever you are spending your union-earned money. Be a genuine trade unionist at all times.

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F. G. Johnson Clothing Co.....	2554 Mission St.
J. H. Millett.....	122 Sixth St.
S. Moral.....	2321 Market St.
D. Mulready.....	1699 Haight St.
O'Neill & Lally.....	32 Sixth St.
W. Pahl.....	3906 Third St.
Peterson Bros.....	628 20th St.
George Price.....	19 Embarcadero
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ARRESTS WITHOUT BASIS.

Charging that the arrests of the men accused of murder in the carpenters' strike were made in disregard of the truth and without evidence, and denouncing the Industrial Association for an alleged attempt to influence the Grand Jury, attorneys for the accused carpenters late Wednesday issued a statement, following a three-hour conference with officials of the Carpenters' Union.

The attorneys signing the statement, Nathan C. Coghlan, Alex L. O'Grady, and Carroll S. Bucher, said they would make another effort to have the accused released on bail. Coghlan cited article 1, section 6 of the state Constitution, which states that every accused person is entitled to bail where the proof of guilt is not evident or the presumption great.

Norman H. McLean, secretary-treasurer of the Bay Counties District Council of Carpenters, and Fred P. Nicholas, president, attended the conference, as well as several delegates from the local organization of carpenters. McLean refused to make any comment upon the conference or the statement issued by the attorneys except to say:

"The statement as given out by our attorneys, speaks for itself. The unions at this time have nothing to say. We will make every effort to protect the rights of our members."

The full statement of the attorneys for the accused carpenters follows:

"The murder charges which have been preferred against certain members of the Carpenters' Union were, of course, instigated by the Industrial Association.

"These arrests have been made in utter disregard of the truth, and without a syllable of evidence of the guilt of these men.

"This morning, on our application for bail, we demanded, as was our right under the law, that the police produce at least some proof of the complicity of the defendants in the commission of the acts charged. This the prosecution refused and was evidently unable to do.

"It is the law that an application for bail should be heard immediately, and that in cases of this character the prosecution should at least show that 'the proof of guilt is evident, or the presumption thereof great.'

"This is the language of the Constitution of this state.

"The object of these arrests is, of course, obvious. It is the demand of the Industrial Association's committee of 100 that the laws of the people be suspended in order that the strike of the Carpenters' Union may be broken. They have arrogated to themselves the authority to dictate to the Mayor, the Board of Supervisors, the courts, and the Grand Jury, ignoring the fact that the law of the land provides adequate means for the apprehension, conviction, and acquittal of those charged with the commission of crime.

"Our attention has been called to the fact that the Industrial Association's committee of 100 has addressed a communication to the Grand Jury, complimenting them upon the personnel of that body, and urging them to take action against members of the Carpenters' Union, whom the Industrial Association accuse of crime.

"This action of the Industrial Association is obviously an attempt to influence the Grand Jury and it is characteristic of the methods employed by them.

"We are certain that the people of San Francisco will resent this effort of the Industrial Association to secure control of those intrusted with the administration of justice."

Judge Lazarus has postponed the preliminary hearing until Friday, and the men have been denied bail after that hearing has been held.

"What struck you the first time you visited Chicago?"

"A blackjack."—Pitt Panther.

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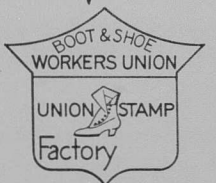
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LABOR CLARION

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JAMES W. MULLEN.....Editor
Telephone Market 56
Office, S. F. Labor Temple, 2940 Sixteenth Street
MEMBER OF
UNITED LABOR PRESS OF CALIFORNIA

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 29, 1926

Every member of a union should go to the polls on Tuesday and put in a vote to repeal the Wright Act, which is not only a nuisance, but a source of corruption and graft for many of those engaged in its enforcement.

The old retired school teachers who taught the generation of men and women of today are entitled to some consideration, and unless Charter Amendment No. 34 is carried they will be done a great injustice. This amendment seeks to put these old people on a parity with teachers who have been retired under the present pension system. Vote to give them this well-merited recognition on Tuesday next.

The iron gall of the Industrial Association is without limit. Here is an organization that employs Black Jack Jerome and a corps of thugs to beat up union men now complaining to city officials and even to the Grand Jury that some of the scum of the earth that it has been able to gather together in San Francisco has been assaulted by some of the decent citizens of this city. This is about the most brazen thing that we have read about in this city in the last quarter of a century. There seems, however, to be no end to the nerve of the hirelings of this vicious organization.

Declaration of labor's purpose to go after a shorter work week has got the reactionary old boys gasping for air. My word, d'ja ever, ever hear such nonsense? But, it isn't nonsense, old dears. Most papers say it's the five-day week that labor is after. That's what the papers say, but labor only said a "shorter" week. It may be five days—maybe four. For a good many workers right now in these piping times of peace, prosperity and Mussolini, there are no days of work per week. As with most things, this, too, is relative. And labor, as was clearly stated in its convention, proposes to match a shortening of work time against increase in production. So the old boys don't need to look for the fire escape yet. Labor is going to be a darned sight more sensible about this than they think—but determined nevertheless not to be entirely the goat in this machine age.

The Amendments

Pursuant to studies as to the legal effect and importance to Labor of pending Charter Amendments, the San Francisco Labor Council has made the following recommendations:

NO. 29. WATER BONDS. VOTE YES.

WHY?—Because there is a crisis confronting the city in regards to its bonding limit. The present limit of 15 per cent on the assessed valuation has been exhausted to within 25 million dollars, which margin is insufficient to provide necessary bond issues to complete the Hetch Hetchy water and power system, including a distribution system for power, or to buy out Spring Valley in addition thereto. The development of power is necessary to make the water project self-supporting and insure low rates for water and power. San Francisco's future is affected by this measure, as corporate interests are conspiring to thwart the city in its plans to own and operate its public utilities.

NO. 30. AIR PORT. VOTE YES.

WHY?—Because aviation is an essential of future transportation, to enable the city to become a greater center of population, industry and commerce. An air port is as essential to aviation as a harbor to seat traffic.

NO. 31. SEMI-MONTHLY PAYMENT OF SALARIES. VOTE YES.

WHY?—Because more frequent paydays will prove advantageous to city employees, just as more trains provide better service to passengers. The loan shark will be relegated to the scrap heap, and the grocery man will appreciate doing business with a cash customer and doing away with collection agencies.

NO. 32. SALARIES OF MAYOR AND SUPERVISORS. VOTE YES.

WHY?—The Supervisors received their last raise in 1911, and the Mayor none since the Charter took effect in 1900. They have more duties and responsibilities than before, and the purchasing power of the dollar has a meaning for them as well as for others.

NO. 34. ALLOWANCE TO CERTAIN TEACHERS. VOTE YES.

Some 150 old school teachers, retired before the adoption of our city retirement system should be included in the benefits of the system, as they have well earned this recognition, all having had to work for small salaries and under less favorable conditions than teachers after them.

NO. 36. CIVIL SERVICE—PLAYGROUNDS. VOTE NO.

WHY?—Nobody loves civil service so well that in order to blanket in less than one hundred he would take out of civil service 375 now enjoying it. Even the proponents are opposing this amendment. It is a legal joke perpetrated by some unknown and unkind hand.

NO. 37. APPOINTMENT TO AND REMOVAL FROM OFFICE. VOTE YES.

WHY?—Because it abolishes the one-man power of the Mayor, and enables the Supervisors to have some influence upon the administration of the city departments, which are now run and operated either in conformity with the exclusive will of the Mayor, or as most frequently happens entirely independent both of the Mayor and of the Supervisors. Bureaucracy is a bane of all centralized governments, and before it grows worse, it is well in time to make city administration in some measure responsible to the people. One man may hesitate in removing a bad official, but a larger representative body is more likely to act impartially for the good of the city in such matters. In theory, the Mayor of San Francisco is a European Dictator, even if in practice he has had good sense enough not to exercise it, otherwise than in a few instances. There are nine new Supervisors each two years, and they are closer to the people than the Mayor, therefore they reflect the will of the people more directly than the Mayor. Anything that will bring government closer to the people is good, and anything that does the opposite is bad. This is true Republicanism and true Democracy. All responsible governments such as those of the United States and most of the several states have this system of requiring confirmation of appointments made by the chief executive. San Francisco is growing and should be out of its swaddling clothes. It is very significant that all the little coteries and reigning powers in San Francisco are opposing the amendment, fearful of what may come to their rule if the people should assume more interest in city government.

NO. 38. WAGE FIXING POWERS. VOTE YES.

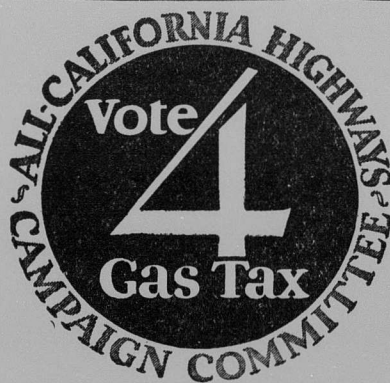
WHY?—Because those who provide the money for the payment of salaries have the indirect power of fixing them, and we can see no logic or evil in a proposal to place the power directly in the hands of the revenue providing branch of the city government. Congress fixes the salaries of all government employees. Nobody was ever heard to complain about that, the only complaints we have heard is that Congress is slow about raising salaries, not fixing them. This measure does not raise any salary, but it prevents the lowering of existing salaries, and that is a good protection to all city employees at the present time, who are just beginning to enjoy salaries that should have been paid years and years ago. We cannot see any reason why any city employee or any working man should oppose this amendment.

General Motors at Flint, Mich., has a company union. John P. Frey, who writes as well as he thinks, and who thinks as well as he writes, told the recent American Federation of Labor convention about it. Employees pay 45 cents a week dues. The company doesn't take any chances about getting the money. It sees the pay envelope first and takes it at the source. In this way it

gets \$1,755,000 per year from 75,000 employees. The employers, in turn, get \$1000 in insurance, when they die, and a clubhouse. If they don't shut up and behave they get a dirty look and maybe lose their jobs, insurance, clubhouse and all, as Mother Goose would say. If they strike for more pay—but this is no fairy story. What a union, Mr. Gallagher! Go to blazes, Mr. Shean!

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Highway System.
The simplest, most eco-
nomical and least bother-
some as well as burden-
some way of getting
money for new highway
construction is by means
of the proposed ONE-
CENT gasoline tax.

**This is Proposition
Number 4 on the
November Ballot**

VOTE YES on GAS TAX

Proposition No. 4 on November 2

GOOD ROADS PAY FOR THEMSELVES THROUGH INCREASED VALUATION OF LAND; THROUGH SAVING OF AUTOMOBILE TIRES AND THE WEAR AND TEAR ON CARS; THROUGH USE OF LESS GASOLINE, AND IN COUNTLESS OTHER WAYS. DON'T FORGET THE NUMBER ON THE BALLOT—4. The Gasoline tax measure is FOURTH on the ballot. Look for it and VOTE for it on November 2.

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HON. JAMES D. PHELAN, Chairman
EDWARD H. BROWN, Campaign Director—Wells Fargo Building,
San Francisco

DON'T BE CONFUSED

There Are Two Reapportionment Measures

One Is Very Good

The Other Is Very Bad

VOTE YES AMENDMENT 28 and give every section fair and just representation in the State Legislature at Sacramento.

VOTE NO AMENDMENT 20, the Los Angeles project to control California. We must vote to protect ourselves against State bossing by one city.

Settle this fight for all time, right

DON'T BE CONFUSED

YES ON 28

NO ON 20

THE CHERRY TREE.

Where with our Little Hatchet we tell the truth about many things, sometimes profoundly, sometimes flippantly, sometimes recklessly.

This is a story of a journey with which Paul Revere had nothing to do, but the man who started it had just as much nerve. When Santiago Iglesias was born into the world trouble was from that moment in store for a lot of folks who didn't know about it. This is no biography. It is more or less of a story about a struggle that classes high up in the records of dramatic effort, dogged purpose and undying optimism. Those characteristics mark Santiago Iglesias.

* * *

William McKinley was President when Santiago Iglesias first went to the White House. He had come over from Porto Rico to see if the President could do something for Porto Rico. Porto Rico was the home of this man. The American troops found him there to welcome them when they took the island in the war with Spain. Every President since McKinley has been visited by this persistent man. Some of them have seen him several times. And the number of calls he has made upon the Bureau of Insular Affairs of the War Department would knock a calendar for a row of new numbers.

* * *

Every convention of the American Federation of Labor since New Orleans, in 1902, has been attended by Santiago Iglesias. Always there are resolutions by Santiago Iglesias. Always these resolutions demand help for the wage earners of Porto Rico. Always Iglesias has the facts to back up his assertions and to justify his demands. Nobody fools him. Well, this is written in Detroit, and here is Santiago Iglesias, with two resolutions. Both of them have been adopted. In the early days the conventions weren't so sure about what Iglesias said. They take him on faith now. He has made good with them.

* * *

What has come of that long fight? Queer results, but queer as they are, they are there at any rate. Better political conditions, worse working conditions. Porto Rico is sugar and tobacco to Wall Street. It is not human beings, as it is to Iglesias. Even the great might of the strength of soul and purpose that is in this intrepid fighter seems as strong as Wall Street. But Santiago Iglesias smiles on—always smiles—and fights on. He will fight while he lives. Santiago Iglesias believes with a passionate conviction in the American labor movement, in the American democracy, and in the ultimate triumph of justice and freedom.

* * *

The faith that is in this man will be understood by those who know that he named one daughter America, another Fraternity, and still another Liberty. Iglesias is a carpenter by trade. Carpenters have raised the banner for humanity a great many times in this world. Two thousand years ago there was a carpenter. He is unforgettable. In Philadelphia there is Carpenters' Hall, where the Continental Congress met, with all other halls closed to its high endeavors. Santiago Iglesias is a courageous man, a persistent man, a man who understands and who goes on in life smiling. To let others know of him is a pleasant thing to do.

HENRY FORD DOESN'T CHANGE.

The Ford changes but little, and it's the same with Henry. He got a million dollars' worth of advertising out of his famous \$5-a-day wage. Ditto with his five-day week. How munificent Ford has been is proven by the number of Ford employees who are not retired millionaires.

LITTLE ESSAYS ON LITTLE THINGS

Written for The Labor Clarion When the Spirit Moves H. M. C.

THE GOBLINS HAVE GOT US.—XIX.

It is difficult to present a picture of the rise of the human race to the present high state of civilization without giving offense to all those who accept the hackneyed interpretation of history. The hackneyed picture is of a race constantly struggling upward, overcoming difficulties which somehow were regarded as coming from outside the natural universe, whereas all the problems of civilization seem to arise out of the fact that some men do not always do the right thing; they cheat, lie, falsify, adulterate, give short measure, kill time on the job, and thus accumulate things. Possession of things guarantees the next meal or ease for several generations of one's children, depending upon the quantity. So the possessor in our minds is set apart; he being endowed with goods is presumed to be endowed with intelligence and fine discrimination. We are easily befooled and bamboozled.

In the foundations of the primitive state there was something admirable. The chief of the tribe got his office through superior physical strength; in these latter days physical strength is a negligible element.

But whether our king is a caveman or a university disciple, to keep his followers loyal he must be eternally "doing something" or promising to do something for their benefit. The successful ruler in all ages has been the one who stripped the fellows nearest the earth, all for the glory and benefit of the royal family and the upper classes. When a few of the fellows who were stripped complained, they were driven out, clubbed to death, imprisoned. So the others learned to meet in dark places, where each was sworn to secrecy, and they conspired to overthrow the system or the king. All of the so-called revolutions and overthrowing of the world's tyrants were incubated in the dark places by men and women, some of whom once had been in favor with the ruling classes and had been cast out, but most of whom were close to the earth. Hatred and treachery were close to the foundation of every historic revolution; but there was also a deep love for justice, economic square dealing. The revolutionists wanted more than the crumbs from the king's table.

Achieving success, the revolutionists set up a new king or a new system, and the old, old story was repeated. For a while things went well. Then economic injustices crept in, and the ruling classes started to do something for their subjects, and the subjects began to meet in the dark places and another conspiracy was on. Caesar used to give a holiday to the plebes, when they murmured, and Caesar told them how much he had done and was doing for them. America has many holidays. Our government is doing much for us, and at every session of every legislature and of the Congress more is added to our blessings. More and more is promised at every campaign. The complication of government is called progress. And again we are fooled by words.

For every restrictive law is a preventive of progress and requires additional governmental machinery to enforce it. Men get so far in any

enterprise, but at a certain point they are forbidden to go further by government. The ostensible reason for the government regulation is to protect the people, but against governmental encroachments on individual rights and privileges there is no redress save that which is as old as history, that which meets in dark places and is denounced by petty tyrants and patriots as bolshevism.

I wonder sometimes that the governments and the people of earth do not take the lessons of history to heart and guide their conduct in accordance with the plain common sense of those lessons. People do not want things done for them; they want to do things for themselves. If any institution among them becomes obnoxious, the people have the means in their hands to deal with it—economic boycott, the "we don't patronize list." If government becomes obnoxious—but that is treason!

An increase of 180 per cent in the cost of government since 1913 indicates a fixed determination to become obnoxious; to take from the producers of wealth and all those engaged in distribution of goods, from farmers, wage earners, manufacturers, railroads to bankers—everybody engaged in productive enterprise—such a proportion to maintain the non-productive "protectors of the people" that the people will be unable to keep the ship of state afloat.

LABOR QUERIES.

Questions and Answers on Labor: What it Has Done; Where It Stands on Problems of the Day; Its Aim and Program; Who's Who in the Ranks of the Organized Toilers, Etc., Etc.

Q.—Has organized labor taken a stand against proposals to register aliens?

A.—The American Federation of Labor has voiced strong opposition to registration proposals and at the recent Detroit convention said a registration law "will introduce espionage and oppression similar to the czaristic terrorism of old Russia. It will discriminate against foreign-born workers and make it impossible for them to participate in the struggles of American labor for higher living standards."

Q.—What is the Education Fund of the American Federation of Labor?

A.—It is a fund for promoting and advancing co-operation upon the plan of the Rochdale Co-operative Society System and was established in accordance with instructions by the Buffalo, 1917, convention of the American Federation of Labor.

Q.—Who was delegate from the National Women's Trade Union League of America at the recent American Federation of Labor convention?

A.—Rose Schneiderman.

Q.—How much was raised by the appeal of the American Federation of Labor for the striking British coal miners?

A.—The fund is not closed. Up to August 31, 1926, the total contributed was \$31,438.32.

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UNION MANAGEMENT CO-OPERATION.

By Otto S. Beyer,

Consulting Engineer, Railway Employees' Department, American Federation of Labor.

V.—TYPICAL PROBLEMS MET BY UNION MANAGEMENT CO-OPERATION.

Under a properly organized program of co-operation management recognizes the necessity and accepts the responsibility for helping the employees and their unions to solve some of their problems. Likewise the employees recognize the necessity and propriety of helping management through their unions to solve some of the management's problems. For the basic object of union-management co-operation is mutual helpfulness.

How this attitude of mutual helpfulness manifests itself in dealing with difficulties confronting men and management, will perhaps be best illustrated by considering a few typical problems which have been dealt with under union-management co-operation. Five such examples will be given:

Railroad employees naturally have a great interest in the conditions of employment with respect to safety, health, ventilation, lighting, and sanitation. It is the employees and not the passengers, shippers, or security holders who must spend a large part of their lives in railroad work. So in the last analysis it is of more concern to them than to anyone else that conditions of employment should be satisfactory.

It is also true that management is greatly assisted in accomplishing its purpose when these conditions are satisfactory. Ordinarily matters of safety, health, and sanitation, when recognized officially by unions and management, are covered by some working rule. A typical example of such a rule is the following, taken from a regular agreement between the standard shopmen's union and the management of a large railroad:

"Good drinking water and ice will be furnished.

"Sanitary fountains will be provided where necessary.

"Pits and floors, lockers, toilets, and wash rooms will be kept in good repair, and in clean, dry, and sanitary condition. Shops, locker rooms, and wash rooms will be lighted and heated in the best manner possible consistent with the source of heat and light available at the point in question."

Obviously this rule is quite elastic in its scope, and permits of considerable latitude in its application by management, except insofar as the shop committee or the city and state health authorities insist upon the establishment of definite or standard conditions.

In consequence of the general nature of these and similar rules, the average shop committee, where union-management co-operation is not in effect, is forced into a position of protest in respect to correcting or improving conditions covered by these rules. In other words, all the committee can do is to launch a complaint or register a grievance when sanitary conditions are not satisfactory.

The status of the committee becomes still more awkward when bad conditions develop which are not covered even in general terms by the working rules. Broadly speaking, it is bad for the morale of the service when the only method open to the employees for correcting unsatisfactory working conditions is by way of protest. It is this inherently unhealthy state of affairs in matters of this kind which the co-operative program corrects.

It does this simply by changing the function of the union representatives of the men from one of protest to one of advice, counsel, and co-operation with management in effecting progressive betterments in this field. The regular joint union-management co-operative conferences enable both union and management representatives to bring up and consider what can be done to correct bad sanitary conditions, remedy lighting defects or provide, for example, safer and more satisfactory

engine pits. The employees through their union committees play a constructive part, one requiring a higher degree of responsibility in dealing with these matters, only to complain about them.

That the opportunity for railroad employees to function constructively in this field along the lines of union-management co-operation is full of unusual possibilities is effectively demonstrated by the results of innumerable co-operative meetings, both local and system. Experience has shown that hardly a meeting is held at which one or more propositions are not discussed dealing with safety, sanitation, ventilation, or lighting.

The interesting thing about it all is that agreement between union and management representatives is effected in the great bulk of cases considered, and the necessary remedies or improvements are made with little delay. The fact is thus clearly revealed that it is usually as much to the interest of management as to employees to correct or improve these conditions. Good, safe, sanitary working conditions, in short, reflect themselves no less in the quantity and quality of the output than in the happiness and contentment of those who turn out the work.

This is a fruitful field of usefulness for union-management co-operation. The two major items of expense encountered in railroad operation are for materials and for labor. It has quite aptly been said that every dollar uselessly spent for material means a dollar wasted for labor. Stating it another way, every dollar saved in material means a dollar more available with which to meet the wage bill. Railroad employees have everything to gain and nothing to lose by helping conscientiously in the saving of railroad materials and fuel.

No well-informed railroad employee or officer will deny that there are many opportunities to save material and fuel on railroads. And there is perhaps no direct item of expense over which the individual employee has as much control as the material item. It is the task of organized union-management co-operation to educate and interest the employees in material conservation.

The machinery of co-operation lends itself remarkably well to this purpose. It provides a new and effective channel for correlating in the mind of the average railroad worker the importance of saving material and his own personal welfare, especially as affecting the security of his job. If he does not do all he can to save material, he is increasing the likelihood for furloughs or short time employment.

That union railroad workers will readily help to prevent material wastage has been strikingly demonstrated on several railroads where the co-operative program is in effect. An example taken from one shop will suffice to illustrate. In this case the "material shop expense," which is composed of the cost of small shop tools such as hand hammers, drills, and chisels, and supplies such as machine lubricants, emery, waste, and cutting compound was reduced from a monthly average of \$14.08 per employee to \$7.43.

Similar saving in the major items of material used for repairs and manufacturing purposes have also been effected at many shop points where co-operation has been established. The ingenuity and the willingness of the employees, combined with the effective efforts of the local supervision and management to effect economies in this field of endeavor have in many instances resulted not only in more individual care being exercised in the direct use of materials and tools but also in the development of better methods for the control and disbursement of such materials and tools. In other words, under the impetus of union-management co-operation decided improvements in the entire material control and issue system have been made, so that the records reflect savings running into the hundreds of thousands of dollars.

Next time: III. Stabilization of Employment.

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TYPOGRAPHICAL TOPICS

Charles Derry, formerly a well-known printer in the Northwest, but for the past few years in San Francisco, was in the city several days the past week, and paid the writer a call, in furtherance of an acquaintance first formed in 1902 at the Cincinnati convention of the I. T. U. Brother Derry is a member of the scale committee of San Francisco Union No. 21, and was here to consult with Judge William H. Langdon, of the State Supreme Court, who had been selected as the fifth man in the arbitration proceedings between No. 21 and the newspaper publishers of the Bay city. Representative Norton of the publishers was also in the city on the same mission, but they found it impossible to have the services of Judge Langdon, who felt that his judicial duties would not permit giving the time necessary. Mr. Langdon's name was presented by the printers and accepted by the publishers. The arbitrators selected by the union are ex-President George Hollis and Brother Derry, while Messrs. Leach of the Chronicle and Heckman of the Examiner will look out for the publishers. The proceedings have been under way for some time, and this is the second man that has been selected by both parties who refused to serve. The same old process will have to be gone over again.—Los Angeles Citizen.

Messrs. Derry and Hollis and the publishers' representatives have resumed their meetings in an effort to select a fifth man to sit as an arbiter in the wage scale dispute now pending between No. 21 and the San Francisco Newspaper Publishers' Association. The selection of Judge Langdon was the second agreed upon by the four members of the board of arbitration. The first one agreed upon and invited to act as arbiter also declined to serve in that capacity. The declination of Judge Langdon now makes it necessary for the four-man board to resume its deliberations in an effort to select a fifth man. Let us hope that the old maxim that the "third time is the charm" will hold good and that the next one chosen will condescend to serve as arbiter. Within the next few days it will have been one year since the Publishers' Association served notice on No. 21 of a desire to re-open the existing wage scale. Many months were spent in a fruitless endeavor to conciliate the differences in the proposals. The past four months have been consumed by a four-man board of arbitration in an attempt to select an arbiter. Almost one hundred names have been presented and considered by this combined board, and out of this great number of nominees but two have been definitely agreed upon. While there is no way of definitely knowing when this case will be finally settled, we are greatly in hopes that before the dawning of a new year that the printers on the newspapers of San Francisco will "know where they are at."

According to a circular received in the local offices, the Daily Tribune of Terrell, Texas, is offering a \$25 cash prize to offices, firms or individuals for a suitable letterhead design. The copy to be used is as follows: "The Terrell Daily Tribune, Terrell, Texas, Frederick I. Massengill, General Manager; largest circulation of any paper in Kaufman County." The only requirements are that proofs be submitted in triplicate on 24-pound bond paper. The job may be in one or two colors, and the printer may submit the color of paper which he deems best suited to his particular specimen. Rule work will be permitted, but no ornaments. Any number of designs may be submitted by any one contestant. Contestants requested to quote prices on 10,000 letterheads, and the successful contestant will be given the order for printing. All specimens must be in the hands of the Tribune not later than January 10, 1927. As San Francisco has the finest commercial printers in the United

States, one of our well-known individuals or firms should cop this prize as well as the order for printing.

T. J. Elwell, who has recently been elected secretary of Honolulu Typographical Union, is spending his vacation on the mainland. Mr. Elwell is employed in the government printing office in Honolulu, and arrived in San Francisco aboard one of the return transports arriving from the islands. He brought greetings from many of the ex-San Franciscans now in Honolulu to their host of friends on the coast.

Frank Sullivan deposited a Sacramento card with this union during the past week.

The many friends of Bert Allyn of the Examiner chapel will sympathize with him in the loss of his devoted wife, Mrs. Maybelle Allyn, who passed away in a local hospital the latter part of last week. The funeral was held from a local undertaking parlor, and the body removed to Mt. Olivet Cemetery for incineration. Mrs. Allyn prior to her marriage was Miss Maybelle Dixon, a native of Ohio. Besides her husband she is survived by her father and three brothers in San Francisco and one brother in the North.

Chronicle Notes.

Lyle W. Slocum writes from the West Empire gold mine that everything is progressing admirably. He says he has dug up some new specimens of rich ore, and many of the men at the Chronicle, especially those financially interested in the project, are jubilant at the prospects of a rosy future. The recent rich strike at the North Star mine, which is nearby, shows that the territory abounds in gold.

F. A. McCallum, George Hirst and C. C. King were riding home the other morning when they were suddenly bumped in the rear by a machine driven by a woman, at Van Ness and Eddy. No one was injured, but McCallum's machine was damaged to the extent of \$40.

Daily News Notes—By L. L. Heagney.

"Red" Balthasar owns a big lot near Mills College in Oakland for which he paid \$975 three years ago. The other day he refused an offer of \$2200 for it.

Cast back into the dim, distant past and fish out the line everybody used to orate in the school, "If the mountain won't come to Mahomet, Mahomet will go to the mountain." Keep a tight grip on the quotation, it illustrates a modern instance in the Daily News chapel, which sustains farmers, automobilists, comics, even a few printers. Over in Walnut Creek one of our farmers grows prunes, and if you won't go that far for prunes, Eddie Haefer will fetch 'em here, guaranteed hand raised, sugary sweet, sun kissed and eight cents a pound. Send in your orders.

If propriety permits, we'd like to welcome the literary gems germinated under the flaming thatch of Victor Aro and appearing in Typographical Topics. When we knew Red he was a lowly apprentice, nevertheless Charley Cullen in his far-sighted way often predicted for him a bright future if the fire department didn't spray him with extinguishers by mistake. This danger escaped, no one knows how, under the tender guidance of Bill Harris and Dinny Gallagher, Red progressed

printorially until taken in hand by Dan O'Connell and Lyle Slocum, the gold mining men, their coaching including a prospectus on what stocks to buy. Then he passed through Doc Harriman's curriculum, gaining a thorough grounding in Persian pussy culture, after which he got a card and is now a jewel in No. 21's diadem. May his luster never dim.

"In all my travels," Frank Vaughan was at the microphone, "San Francisco climate, I find, is the best to make hair grow—thin. Went to Sacramento last week, but it didn't help. Being still young, falling hair worries me. What would you suggest to keep it in?" Try a cardboard box, Frank.

Conflicting reports account for Harry Ball's absence early in the week. One version had it he was building a chicken coop. Another, that of Harry Crotty's, that he had gone duck hunting. Why he should though, when he does nothing but hunt a place to duck out of work, was a bit too thick for Mr. Crotty.

The cops thought they had the terror bandits one night when Mike Sherman, our apprentice, started down a steep hill in second gear with his exhaust back firing like a machine gun. A lady pedestrian started screaming, windows opened and heads popped out and two John Laws, armed with sawed-off shotguns, came thundering up in a Ford. All that happened to Mike was a terrific bawling out and a warning to keep his tin can off bandit-infested streets if he couldn't make it behave.

It was Frank Burwell who humorously suggested that perhaps the guy with agate pi in his ten-point was using it instead of the mythical rubber mats to make a tight line fit into the jaws.

The expected has come to pass—Jim Hesson graduated from woman's page makeup to a soft snap on the Ludlow and Harry Crotty fell heir to the vacancy. Now Harry Ball is threatening to purchase himself a whole box of red apples!

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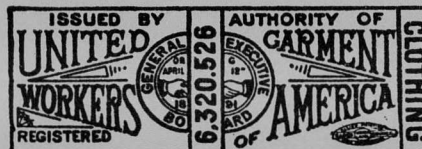
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CITIZENS OF SAN FRANCISCO:

VOTE "NO" ON AMENDMENT No. 36

This is the advice strongly given to you in formal resolutions passed by the Board of Supervisors, October 18, 1926, and concurred in by resolutions unanimously adopted by the Board of Education, October 19, 1926; also in formal notice and warning to the Voters of San Francisco issued by the Civil Service Commission.

These Municipal bodies unanimously give this advice to the Citizens of San Francisco because a fatal flaw in the wording of Amendment No. 36 would place as spoils of politics three hundred and twenty-three positions in the School Department now being filled under the Civil Service Merit System.

Realizing the seriousness of the situation, the Playground Department employees (for whom the Amendment appears to be drawn), in special meeting held October 21, 1926, passed resolutions withdrawing their interest and their activities in Amendment No. 36, and all Civic organizations that had previously endorsed the Amendment in ignorance of its fatal flaws, are withdrawing their endorsements and actively working for its defeat.

This is a matter of serious concern to every voter of San Francisco. **VOTE "NO" ON CHARTER AMENDMENT No. 36.**

October 21, 1926.

PROPOSITION No. 3
IS A
SALES TAX*
WORSE THAN THAT IT'S AN
UNJUST FOOD TAX

The American Federation of Labor is on record against the sales tax.
The cost of living is high enough without a tax on food.
This is the first time that the California legislature has dared to pass a food sales tax.
Stop this tax on food right now.

Vote NO on PROPOSITION No. 3
ANTI FOOD-TAX ASSOCIATION

**The American Federation of Labor has repeatedly gone on record against the sales tax. Refer A. F. of L. History and Encyclopedia, Volume 2 (1924) Page 280-281.*

SAN FRANCISCO LABOR COUNCIL

Synopsis of Minutes of October 22, 1926.

Meeting called to order at 8:15 p. m. by President Wm. P. Stanton.

Roll Call of Officers—All present.

Reading of Minutes—Minutes of the previous meeting approved as printed in the Labor Clarion.

Communications—Filed—From the San Francisco Federation of Teachers' No. 61, requesting the Council to go on record as opposing Charter Amendment No. 35.

Referred to Labor Clarion—From International Brotherhood of Paper Makers, requesting unions to see that all stationery, books, etc., bear the Paper Makers' label.

Referred to Trade Union Promotional League—From the United Garment Workers, Cincinnati, Ohio, with reference to the unfair attitude of A. Nash & Co., Raab Bros., and the R. B. Tailors toward organized labor.

Requests complied with—From Janitors' Union No. 9, requesting Council to go on record opposing Charter Amendment No. 36, providing for civil service of playground employees; concurred in. From San Francisco Federation of Teachers' No. 61, requesting Council to endorse Charter Amendment No. 34, providing pension of veteran school teachers not covered by the retirement system; concurred in.

Report of Executive Committee—In the matter of appeal for financial assistance from the Miami Central Labor Union, your committee recommends that affiliated unions contribute as liberally as they can do to this worthy cause, and send their contributions to J. H. Watt, Secretary Miami Central Labor Union, 925 N. E. Fifth avenue, Miami, Fla. In the matter of complaint of the Grocery Clerks' Union against the Supreme Food Shoppe and the Crystal Palace Market, the matters were referred to the Secretary to take up with the management of these markets. Report concurred in.

Report of Unions—Lumbermen—Business good; Building Trades Material Company 100 per cent. Grocery Clerks—Sixteenth Street Mission Market unfair. Auto Mechanics—Are making progress organizing. Street Carmen—Endorsed Charter Amendment No. 32, for raise in salary for the Mayor and Supervisors; ball was a great success.

Auditing Committee—Reported favorably on all bills and warrants were ordered drawn for same.

Delegates Reardon, Casey, and Baker made a report on the recent convention of the American Federation of Labor held in Detroit.

Unfinished Business—The amendment to the Constitution of the Council, relative to a proposed increase in dues, was taken up for the second reading and unanimously adopted by a rising vote. Final reading next Friday evening.

Receipts—\$390.26. Expenses—\$167.76.

Fraternally submitted,
JOHN A. O'CONNELL, Secretary.

THE PROMOTIONAL LEAGUE.

The regular meeting of the Trades Union Promotional League was held Wednesday evening, October 6, 1926, in Mechanics' Hall, Labor Temple.

The meeting was called to order at 8:15 by President Matherson.

Roll was called and the absentees noted.

Minutes of previous meeting approved as read.

Credentials—Received from Upholsterers No. 28 for Carl Helm and Mr. Allen; from Pressmen No. 24 for Chris Fegan. Moved, seconded and carried that the credentials be received and the delegates seated.

Communications—From the Union Label Col- lar Co., informing the League that Petterson, at 2521 Mission street, has placed a full line of Bell brand collars in stock. From the Tri-City Central Trades Council, informing the League that the

National Enameling and Stamping Co. is unfair. Minutes of the Building Trades read, noted and filed. From Carpenters No. 22, informing the League that they have made arrangements for the League meeting on Friday evening, October 1st. From Brown & Kennedy, announcing that they are 100 per cent union; read, noted and filed.

Officers' and Committee Reports—Agitation Committee reported that they met and made arrangements for the show at Carpenters No. 22.

Label Agent W. G. Desepte rendered his report for the last two weeks. Moved and carried that the report of the Label Agent be received and concurred in.

Reports of Unions—Janitors—Business is fair. Shoe Clerks—Business is fair; Steinberg's are still unfair. Cigarmakers—Business is good; look for the label on cigars. Steamfitters—Business is fair. Auto Mechanics—Business is good. Elevator Constructors—Business is good. Typographical—Business is fair. Upholsterers No. 28—Look for the label on upholstered furniture. Carpenters No. 34—Business is good. Grocery Clerks—Look for the Clerk's monthly working button; color changes every month.

New Business—Moved, seconded and carried that the Label Agent order 5000 more label directories.

Nominations and election for two trustees to fill the unexpired terms of M. J. Jacobs and P. W. Naughton. Brothers I. DeBleeker and Sid France were elected to fill the unexpired terms.

Brother Van Horn of the Cigarmakers was called upon for one of his interesting talks.

Moved, seconded and carried that the minutes of the League be sent to locals affiliated with the League, and the names of locals at present at the meetings of the League.

Trustees reported favorably on the bills, same to be ordered paid.

Dues, \$11.00; agent Fund, \$152.10; total, \$163.10. Disbursements, \$187.73.

Being no further business to come before the League, we adjourned at 9:40 p. m., to meet again on Wednesday evening, October 20, 1926.

W. HERBERT LANE, Secretary.

WE DON'T PATRONIZE LIST

The concerns named below are on the "We Don't Patronize List" of the San Francisco Labor Council. Members of Labor Unions and sympathizers are requested to cut this out and post it.

American Tobacco Company.

Block, J., Butcher, 1351 Taraval.

Co-Op Manufacturing Company.

Compton's Restaurant, 8 Kearny.

Compton's Quick Lunch, 144 Ellis.

Ever-Good Bakery, Haight & Fillmore.

Foster's Lunches.

E. Goss & Co., Cigar Mnfrs., 113 Front.

Goldstone Bros., manufacturers of Dreadnaught and Bodyguard Overalls.

Great Western Tea Company, 2388 Mission Market Street R. R.

National Biscuit Co., Chicago, products.

Regent Theatre.

Steinberg's Shoe Store, 1600 Fillmore.

Steinberg's Shoe Store, 2650 Mission.

Ernest J. Sultan Mfg. Co.

Torino Bakery, 2823 Twenty-third.

Traung Label & Litho Co.

Union Furniture Co., 2075 Mission.

All Barber Shops open on Sunday are unfair

BENDER'S

The Family Shoe Store

2412 Mission St., near Twentieth

Packard Shoes
for Men

Martha Washington
Shoes for Women



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Los Angeles Branch: 105 Court Street
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N. H. HOWARD Phone MARKET 3697

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AUTOMOBILE PAINTING
AND TRIMMING

633-635-637 GOLDEN GATE AVENUE



Dr. Wilson

CURES YOUR

COFFEE

TROUBLES

38c--40c--45c--50c

2 Stores: Granada Market, Market St. bet. 3d & 4th
Factory: Mission St. bet. 7th & 8th

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ED. JONES

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THE TOOL STORE

TOOLS FOR ALL TRADES

HARDWARE, ELECTRICAL SUPPLIES

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LIGHT MANUFACTURING

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ALSO STORAGE SPACE IN

BASEMENT

APPLY

W. N. BRUNT BUILDING

111 SEVENTH STREET

COR. MINNA ST.

NEAR MISSION ST.

INJUNCTIONS ARE TYRANNY.

The first injunction was issued by the dear lady who said: "Hang your clothes on a hickory limb, but don't go near the water." That's the precise predicament of he who gets enjoined. Stung! No clothes; no water in which to conceal the deficiency. Injunctions, which are court orders used by courts on request of corporations when courts or corporations can't find a law that will soak the workers, or won't wait for law, are the essence of tyranny. But some day workers will decide that they are going to use their own judgment about when to go swimming and then they won't be caught sans raiment on the beach.

Phone Hemlock 599

The Hub Restaurant

Nielsen Bros., Prop.
1680 HAIGHT STREET
Market and Haight Streets
Branch of 16th Street Restaurant
3027 16th Street

Phone Kearny 1540

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TAILOR

830 MARKET STREET
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If you want a becoming hat, be coming to

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HAT COMPANY

72 Market St. 1457 Fillmore St. 2640 Mission St.
720 Market St. 26 Third St. 3242 Mission St.
1120 Market St. 167 Powell St.

1435 Broadway, Oakland
226 W. 5th St., Los Angeles

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BEDDING**

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EASIEST TERMS

**EASTERN
OUTFITTING CO.**

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START THEM EARLY

Wise handling of money is just as important as anything the boys and girls learn at school. Let each one have a savings account and one of our "Book Banks" in which to save small change. Encourage them now to save for what they want and thrift will come easy all their lives.

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SAVINGS COMMERCIAL TRUST

783 Market Street, near Fourth
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SUPERIOR JUDGES

Vote for three



FRANK H. DUNNE



JAMES G. CONLAN




FRANK H. DUNNE



FRANK H. DUNNE



FRANK H. DUNNE



WALTER PERRY JOHNSON

Remember

TO VOTE FOR ALL THREE
for Superior Judge

JOHNSON**CONLAN****DUNNE****Experienced—**

The voters at the Primary on August 31st expressed a clear preference for the eight candidates endorsed by the San Francisco Bar Association for Superior Judges. Five of these, Judges Louderback, Van Nostrand, Deasy, Shortall and Fitzpatrick, received a majority of the total vote cast. Their names appear on the voting machine Tuesday in a group by themselves under the designation "majority group." "They are unopposed." Immediately adjoining the majority group you will find the names of Judges Frank H. Dunne, Walter Perry Johnson and James G. Conlan. They were endorsed by the Bar Association and ranked next to the majority group in the number of votes polled at the Primary. Vote for all three.

For Justices of the Peace, you are entitled to vote for five. This Association has endorsed the four incumbents.

A. T. BARNETT
(Incumbent)

FRANK T. DEASY
(Incumbent)

FRANK W. DUNN
(Incumbent)

THOS. F. PRENDERGAST
(Incumbent)

The Bar Association urges you to vote for all three Judges of the Superior Court. This is the only way to insure the selection of judges who represent the popular will.

Remember to Vote for All Three**JOHNSON -- DUNNE -- CONLAN****The San Francisco Bar Association**

Beware of Imitations!

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"Arch Aid Shoes"

For Women and Men
AND

"Educator Shoes"

For Men-Women-Children
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SHOE
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B. KATSCHINSKI

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OPEN
SATURDAY
EVENINGS
Until 9:30

Brief Items of Interest

There has been but one death reported this week in local union circles, that of William E. Banks of the painters.

At the last meeting of the Labor Council, Delegates Reardon, Casey, and Baker made most interesting reports concerning the recent convention of the American Federation of Labor in Detroit. All agreed that the Michigan city is the most unfriendly in the United States to the organized workers, and that the American Federation of Labor, through its Metal Trades Department, is going to launch a vigorous campaign to organize the automobile industry, which is the main source of the open shop scheme of employers in that section of the country.

The ball and entertainment of the Boilermakers' Union last Saturday night in National Hall was very largely attended, and pronounced a success in particular by those who were fortunate enough to be able to participate in the affair.

Many union men in Miami are seeking relief from labor organizations of the nation. The San Francisco Labor Council has responded to their pleas by urging the financial assistance of the affiliated locals. In lieu of money, wearing apparel and furnishings are desirable. All contributions should be addressed either to John A. O'Connell, secretary of the Labor Council, or to J. H. Watt, secretary of the Miami Central Labor Union.

The Labor Council is endeavoring to secure conferences with the upholstering firms that are now engaged in a controversy with Upholsterers' Union. The union has ordered a walkout against these firms because of their refusal to abolish the sectional system of making furniture, which, it is claimed, is detrimental to skilled labor. It is hoped that a settlement will be reached.

Enjoying more rapid progress than any other international union, Barbers' International Union

leads all other American Federation of Labor organizations in membership growth for 1926, according to Roe H. Baker, secretary of Barbers' Union No. 148. The local gained 19 members during September, Baker says. A committee is to be appointed jointly by the State Master Barbers' Association and the State Federation of Barbers to secure sanitary examination laws and Sunday closing laws.

Another sum of \$500 will be expended by Cooks' Union No. 44 to assist the reorganization of the Los Angeles local. H. D. McDowell, a member of the union, has been sent to that territory as organizer, and reports substantial progress. The members of the San Francisco organization are confident that, with the support of the Los Angeles cooks, they will extend the 100 per cent organization of the craft along the entire Pacific Coast.

EVEN CIRCUS PAYS COMPENSATION.

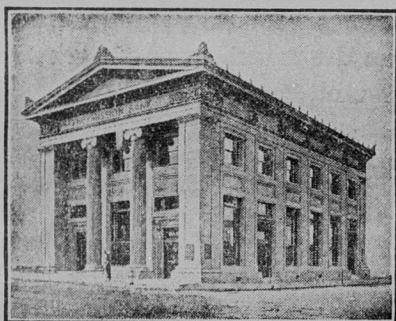
While the Sells-Floto Circus was showing in San Francisco recently, Frank Lamar was injured in the course of his employment with the circus. Lamar filed with the Industrial Accident Commission, on October 6, an application for compensation for his injury, but the circus had left the city on its round of the cities of the state. After considerable difficulty, the Commission secured service on the owners of the circus, at Orange, California, requiring and obtaining the posting of a bond for the payment of compensation to the injured workman. When the case came on for trial before the Commission on October 15 an award was issued and was promptly paid by the circus management. Only the promptness of Lamar in reporting his injury, and the somewhat strenuous activity of the Los Angeles office of the Industrial Accident Commission in securing service saved this injured workman from being deprived of his rights under the California Workmen's Compensation Act. Once out of the state, the circus would have been beyond the reach of the Commission's process servers and would have escaped payment of Lamar's just claim for compensation.

Prepare Now for the Christmas Holidays

Make use of Our "Layaway" Toy Service. A small deposit reserves any toy in our Enlarged Department for Later Delivery!



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